All development in the Coastal Regulation Zone area are regulated as per the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Revamping of Central Pollution Control Board

1872. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to revamp the Central Pollution Control Board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) in what manner the said Board is going to be revamped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Government has undertaken the task of revamping of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to further enhance its capacity to meet emerging challenges in the area of environment management in the country. In this regard, Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow has submitted its report to the Government, with multi-dimensional recommendations for strengthening CPCB.

(c) The on-going process of strengthening of CPCB *inter alia* envisages augmentation of technical manpower, strengthening/up-gradation of infrastructure, and enhancing financial support.

Climate change

1873. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has reported that the Himalayan Glacier will disappear by 2035 due to Global Warming and if so, the details thereof and the steps Government proposes to take in order to avert this disaster;

(b) whether it is a fact that U.S. Secretary of Energy, Steven Chu, indicated that Washington may not agree to emission cuts at the UNFCCC meet in Copenhagen next month; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) According to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change, the Himalayan Glaciers are receding faster than in any part of the world and, if the present rate continues, the likelihood of them disappearing by the year 2035 and perhaps sooner is very high if the Earth keeps getting warmer at the current rate.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change includes a national mission on Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem with a view to, *inter alia*, strengthen observation and monitoring of

Himalayan glaciers. A new research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun. Government has also prepared guidelines and best practices for sustaining Himalayan eco-system and has shared it with all State Governments in the Himalayan region.

(b) and (c) The emission reduction targets of developed countries including the US are currently being discussed in the *Adhoc* Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Negotiations on these issues are underway and the Parties are expected to reach an agreed outcome on the issues including such emission cuts in Copenhagen in December 2009.

Cabron emissions

1874. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is in agreement that the current level of carbon emissions is damaging the world's eco system;

(b) whether India has agreed to reduce carbon emissions unilaterally;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this is in conjunction with the level of carbon emissions reduction agreed to by USA, Japan, EU, China and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any capital has been proposed by the developed world to subsidize cost of technology transfer and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) what were the outcomes of the Copenhagen meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) According to Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its 4th Assessment Report published in 2007, changes in physical and biological systems in different continents and regions have been observed which are indicative of adverse impacts.

(b) and (c) Although India does not have legally binding reduction commitments, a range of policies and programmes taken to respond to reducing emissions, *inter alia*, include:

(i) Setting up of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and encouraging energy conservation and introduction of energy efficiency labelling.

(ii) promoting use of renewable energy

(iii) power sector reforms and active renewable energy programme

(iv) use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport

(v) fuel switching to cleaner energy

(vi) afforestation and conservation of forests

(vii) promotion of clean coal technologies